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BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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Every Saturday Evening.

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LEGAL

Taxes. 1891. Taxes.

NOTICE

TO

TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE SECOND AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the Tax on the REAL ESTATE in Mono county, California, being One-half (½) of said Tax, is now due and payable; and, if not paid prior to the

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF APRIL, 1892,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, a penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto.

ALSO, further NOTICE is given that the Tax on the whole of the Personal Property, and one half (½) the Real Estate, which was not paid when due, as the First Installment, prior to the 30th day of November, 1891, and to which a penalty of Fifteen (15) per cent. was added thereto, is due and payable, and, if not paid prior to the

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF APRIL, 1892,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, an additional penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto, making a total of TWENTY (20) per cent.

AND NOTICE is further given that, if the Tax is not paid prior to the

THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1892,

the list of DELINQUENT TAXES will be placed with the printer, and published on the

ELEVENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1892,

and will be sold on the

FIFTH DAY OF JULY, 1892,

at TEN o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Bridgeport, Mono county, California, for lawful money of the United States, cash in hand paid.

N. B.—Taxes are payable in United States law ful money. Checks will be first cashed before the amount is credited or receipt given.

Dated Bridgeport, January 11th, 1892.

M. J. CODY, Tax Collector of Mono County, California.

Jan6-tje4

MISCELLANEOUS.

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A JEALOUS LION.

The Terrible Revenge of the Savage Brute.

Becoming Enraged Over a Division of Affection He Tears the Bride of His Master to Pieces During His Absence.

A most peculiar instance of jealousy in animals was lately reported from a ranch up in the range northwest of Silver City, N. M.

A Mexican named Juan Lopez some years ago caught a young mountain lion and raised it as a pet. He had the animal completely under subjection, and it was as docile with him as a house cat. The lion is now about four years old and full grown, but it has always been accustomed to sleep at the foot of the bed of his master, and has followed him like a dog when he went around the place. He had it trained for hunting, and it was always with him except when he came to town. It had never shown any evil disposition when with other people and would allow every visitor to fondle and pet it.

Lopez recently fell a victim to the charms of one of the senoritas. The girl was brought home to the cabin of Lopez, and her first move was to insist that the lion should be made to sleep out of the house, as she was afraid of the big animal. Lopez assented to her wishes and built a house for his pet near the door of the cabin. When he attempted to make the animal go in it that night the brute for the first time was disposed to rebel against the wishes of its master, and the result was that it received a whipping. It went quietly into the box, but all night the Mexican and his bride could hear its low growls. Next morning the animal slunk into the house and curled up in a corner repulsing the caresses of its master.

It was sullen all day, but the bride noticed that it watched her constantly, and she became so nervous that she insisted that her husband should get rid of the big lion. He promised to do so as soon as possible. He told her that he would take it to town in a few days and sell it. The second night it went into the hut outside with little opposition, and next morning Lopez started to town to find a purchaser for his pet. He left the animal at home and told his wife to pay no attention to it but go about her work as if it was not in the house.

Lopez had no difficulty in finding a purchaser for his lion and about five o'clock in the evening started home pretty well intoxicated with mescal and elated at the fact that he was to get one hundred pesos for his pet, which he had estimated to be only worth twenty-five. He arrived home after dark and was surprised to see no light as he approached the house, as he supposed that his wife would be ready with supper for him.

He entered the place, but it was so dark that he could distinguish nothing, and as he groped about he stumbled over something on the floor which gave to his pressure. Stooping down, he discovered that the object was a woman's body and he felt that the blood had flowed over the floor in such quantities that the place seemed to be literally saturated. He quickly struck a light and was horrified at the sight that met his gaze.

The young wife had been torn to pieces by the savage brute, which had evidently looked upon her as the cause of its disgrace. The struggle could not have been long, as the marks of the teeth showed that the lion had jumped upon her back and broken her neck at the first bite. It had then torn the victim to shreds, the limbs being severed from the body and the floor covered with bleeding remnants, which had been dragged about and shaken as a cat treats a rat. Part of the breast had been torn away and eaten and the face so disfigured that it was unrecognizable.

The animal after completing its bloody work had fled to the mountains and has not since been seen. Lopez hurried to the nearest neighbor and the terrible story soon spread.

The young husband refused to be comforted. His grief was so great that finally he became violently insane and had to be confined to prevent him from taking his life.

A Strange Affliction.

A French journal describes the case of a woman twenty-one years of age but whose physiognomy is that of a woman fully seventy years old. The appearance of the young woman is so deceiving that her father, who is fifty years old, has frequently been asked if she were not his mother. The surface of the skin is the only part affected. The doctors describe it as a decrepitude of the cutaneous system. Beyond this the young lady has nothing old appearing about her. Her hair is blonde and of ordinary length and her memory, judgment and intelligence very good. Drs. Charcot and Souques, under whose observation the case was studied, state that the wrinkling of the girl's skin began when she was about eleven years old. Up to that time she had been a vivacious and happy child, ranking well in her studies at school. The wrinkling was so rapid that her friends were unable to recognize her after a period of two weeks, unless they had seen her in the interval. Dr. Charcot states that the skin, during the early stages of the change, resembled the scales of a fish. Every possible means have been tried to improve the young lady's condition, but they have all proved unavailing.

BABIES ON ORDER.

Foundlings Shipped About the Country in Quantities.

Do you want a baby? If you do it can be had to order on short notice at reduced rates from the New York foundling asylum of New York city. This institution, says the Chicago Post, and others of a similar nature are doing a thriving business in Chicago, and for several years past they have unloaded anywhere from three hundred to five hundred unfortunate waifs per year on families in and about this city. No less than fifty of these little unfortunates, for the most part children of crime, were sent to this city during a recent month. One consignment alone consisted of thirty foundlings, and other shipments varied in numbers from two to ten. This traffic in human flesh—for such it is—has grown to such an alarming magnitude that local benevolent societies have been forced to take cognizance of it, and it is more than probable that steps will be taken to suppress it. The claim is made that the babies are sold at so much per head, and when a consignment arrives all that is necessary to do is to go to the pen, pick out the baby that takes your fancy, pay the stipulated price, and it is yours. The parentage of the child is carefully concealed, as this is the safest course and prevents any future entanglements as to the right of ownership. It also throws a halo of romance and mystery about the little waif, and leaves a pleasurable possibility that its mother may be a member of "the Four Hundred" or its father a congressman or boodle alderman who will appear some day in the distant and misty future and shower his millions on his illegitimate child. Be this as it may, the fact remains that New York foundling homes and baby farms are sending hundreds of children to this city, and they are perfectly willing to take money for them if it is offered, and in many cases they sell them openly.

SIBERIAN HORRORS.

The Desperate Condition of an American Sailor Prisoner.

Charles Wilson, mate of the sealing schooner George R. White, tells a tale of suffering in Siberia. On a trip in the spring of 1890 the schooner got into Russian waters and barely escaped arrest. Another American sealer at the time was captured by the Russian authorities, says Wilson, and the crew compelled to work in the coal mines. Capt. Alexander McLean, of the schooner Eddie D. Webster, of San Francisco, was arrested, but it is not known whether these men belonged to his or another vessel. Two of the crew of Americans, names unknown, incurred the displeasure of the officials because of a disposition to shirk work. They were chained together with iron bands around their wrists and a large iron ball at the end of the chain. One man was very large and the other below the medium height. They were kept under ground and had to dig a certain amount of coal each day or no food would be sent down to them. The supply got short and the big man ate his companion's food for five days. The small man became frantic with hunger and murdered the greedy prisoner while he slept. He called to the guard at the mouth of the shaft and told him he had killed his companion and asked to be loosened from the dead man. The guard refused. In desperation the small man took a coal shovel and cut the dead man in two and loosened the band from his waist. Neither was seen again. The supposition is that the murderer was killed by a guard or starved to death. The story is told by a prisoner who worked in the mines where the tragedy occurred. Many arrests are reported of poaching sailors by the Russian authorities and many prisoners never leave the mines alive.

THE TIN MINES OF AMERICA.

Where They Are Located and Their Proportions of Value.

The tin bearing lodes are for the most part on the western side of the Black Hills, among the older schists, and are of very different degrees of value. Some of them are of enormous thickness, exceeding one hundred feet, but the cassiterite is not equally distributed in them. It is found in strings, and patches, and sheets, and many of the veins and large parts of others contain none. They dip into the ground at high angles—usually about seventy degrees—in this respect resembling the lodes of Cornwall, and their working will consequently be very similar. Immense quantities of cassiterite exist in hills. The granite veins are very numerous, and a large proportion of them are more or less stanniferous, says a writer in the Engineering Magazine. But the percentage, as elsewhere, is very low, about equaling the average yield of the Cornish mines at present in operation. It is not easy to give figures, but a sanguine estimate might put it at two per cent., and probably in order to attain this some of the poorer mineral must be excluded.

The granite of the Temescal range in San Bernadino county, Cal., has yielded small quantities of tin ore and a few rich specimens. In 1861 considerable exploration was made in the region, and this has recently been renewed. But so far as is known the conditions of the occurrence of the mineral do not differ from those obtained elsewhere. Maine, Alabama, Massachusetts, Virginia and South Carolina have at various times yielded a show of cassiterite and always in close connection with primitive rocks.

A CLOSE SHAVE.

Three British Lads Who Were Caught by the Tide.

Mr. F. H. Grundy, an Englishman, who afterwards had plenty of adventures at home and abroad, tells us how near he came to missing them all. He was a small boy, and, with his brother and another mate, was playing upon the seashore. They were on a sandbank, and knew that the incoming tide would fill the lower levels behind them before the bank itself would be covered.

We knew, but heeded not. We heard distant shouts, but did not turn. Between the ever rising water and the dam of sand the battle waged. Something startled us—we looked round—lo! a great sea shut us off from the main land!

A crowd upon the farther side was shouting at us. My two sisters stood at the water's edge, fast becoming desperate. A mounted man, far away, galloped furiously toward us over the sands.

My brother, with that presence of mind in danger which makes each Englishman a hero, started off at once by himself, and was soon far ahead. Tom Royle, my senior by three years, with the brave hot blood of a Welsh gentleman, dashed after him. I, with the sight of these gallant actions before me, cried and followed. I saw my brother, the water to his waist, cross safely.

Tom Royle jumped in with a run and disappeared; he had fallen, but was out again directly. I passed him meanwhile, and was in the water.

How far it looked to safety! The water rose to my neck—I swayed to and fro—but that I held on to my spade, I must have gone over.

Surely I am in the middle now—I cannot stand much longer or any deeper. I am in! No! I see my jacket button. The horseman dashes up to me and stoops to grab me; I wave him on, saying: "I am safe; go to Tom!"

Another step or two and I am out. The horseman brought Tom Royle over, but it was a close thing.—Youth's Companion.

TELEGRAPHIC SIGNALS.

Amateur Operators Are Too Ready to Jump at Conclusions.

Persons familiar with the telegraph alphabetical characters can converse with one another at short range without the aid of telegraph instruments. One person can make the characters with the fingers, on the hand or arm of another, and carry on rapid conversation. Another way is to place the blade of a table knife between the tines of a fork and make the characters by moving the blade up and down. Still another way, but one requiring considerable practice to become proficient, is to make the characters by opening and closing the eyes. A gentleman and his wife, both having an expert knowledge of telegraphy, were at dinner in an up-town hotel; their son, a young man of about twenty, who flatters himself that he has mastered the art, joined them. As he sat down the mother looked admiringly at her boy, and with her eyes, in the way described, communicated to her husband the words: "Rather fine;" meaning, of course, that she was pleased with her son's personal appearance. Master Herbert's proficiency was not sufficient to enable him to catch the words, and it raised the point that conversing in that way in the presence of other people is as great a breach of etiquette as whispering; whereupon his mother said: "Why, I am perfectly willing you should know what I said," and picking up knife and fork began to repeat the words. She only got as far as "r-a-t-" when the young man thought he knew what was coming, and shouted: "Rats!" Anticipating the words is a common fault with amateur telegraphers.—Providence Journal.

Sparrows and Blackbird.

Birds, notwithstanding their attractiveness in plumage and sweetness in song, are many of them great thieves. When nest building they will steal the feathers out of the nests of other birds, and are often inclined to drive off other birds from a feeding ground even when there is abundance. This is especially true of one of our greatest favorites, the robin redbreast, who will peck and run after and drive away birds much bigger than himself. Very different as the robin and the sparrow are in other things, they resemble each other in this. On an early spring morning, when a little touch of frost still made the surface of the earth hard, I have seen a blackbird on a lawn at last after great efforts extract a worm, and this was the signal for a crowd of sparrows, who, by dint of numbers, managed to drive away the blackbird and carry off the worm, to feed their own young ones, no doubt.—Cassell's Magazine.

Equality in Heaven.

"I knew an Irishman in Amesbury," Mr. Whittier said, his eyes twinkling at the remembrance, "who was very much opposed to social equality for the negro. I said to him: 'But there are many Catholic negroes in Brazil, the West Indies and other places. Thy church accounts of them as it does of thee. And thee'll have to come to it in Heaven. Thee'll have to meet the negroes there on equal terms.' I thought that I had silenced him with an unanswerable argument. He sat musing for a moment, then looking up at me: 'And can't the Lord make them white in Heaven, Mr. Whittier?'"—Boston Pilot.

A MUSICAL MELANGE.

THE sweet-voiced Mme. Trebelli has an annual income from invested capital amounting to $10,000 a year. Her home is in a beautiful castle in Denmark.

IT is estimated that there are 300 paid church quartettes in New York and within a radius of five miles of the city. This means that 1,000 singers and organists earn their living, or part of it, by church choir work.

AN old woman lives near Vienna who was a servant of Beethoven. She speaks of him as "a crazy and distracted musician." She lived there when he wrote the "Choral Symphony," and although the house is in wretched repair she will not have it touched.

SOME one has discovered a book in Dublin with the words of "The Messiah" as sold at the first performance in that city in 1741. It shows that "He shall feed His flock" was taken right through by one voice, the contralto, who was Mrs. Cibber.

IN musical circles there is a growing opposition to the "encore fiend," who is always sure to make his appearance at concerts. It is proposed that the words "No encores" shall be printed in big type on concert programmes, and that managers shall adhere to the rule.

A CORNER ON LAUGHS.

A DAMPENER. — Chappie — "Do you think your fathaw will look with appwovaf on my suit, Miss Gwace?" Miss Grace—"Not the one you're on. It's too loud. I heard him laughing at it the other day."—N. Y. Press.

WHY HE CAME THROUGH THE RAIN.—Wife (to husband coming in under an umbrella, dripping)—"Goodness, Harry, why did you come through all that rain?" Harry (pleasantly)—"Because, Love, I couldn't come over it."—Detroit Free Press.

"LOOK here," said the indignant passer by, "you haven't any sign up to let people know that this is fresh paint." "No," was the nonchalant reply. "Why haven't you?" "Because it don't make any difference to us whether people carry it off on their clothes or on their hands."—Washington Star.

MR. PINKHAM—"How do you do, Mrs. Willis? You are the last person I expected to see in Florence." Mrs. Willis—"Why, if it isn't Mr. Pinkham! Yes, we are spending the winter here. You must call on us often. You know just how it is—persons we never think much of while home seem like dear friends when we meet them in a strange place."—Harper's Bazar.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

THE Arctic ocean is yellow.

A COLUMN of masonry in Kansas marks the exact geographical center of the United States.

THE following is the number of seeds in a bushel: Timothy, 41,823,360; clover, 16,430,080; rye, 888,300; wheat, 550,290.

THE marble capitol building at Hartford, Conn., is 300 feet long and the engineers declare it is three inches longer in summer than in winter.

THE weight in carats of the world's six largest diamonds are: Kohinoor, 103; Star of Brazil, 125; Regent, 136; Austrian Kaiser, 139; Russian Czar, 193. Royal Borneo, 367.

THE University of Chicago recently received a magnificent gift, the famous "Calvary Library," of Berlin which contains 280,000 volumes and 120,000 pamphlets, besides many very rare and costly manuscripts not to be found even in the British museum. The entire collection is valued at over $300,000. Four Chicago millionaires are the donors.

LITERARY LIGHTS.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S letters from the south sea to friends indicate that he is somewhat weary of the life there.

HORATIO BRIDGE, the classmate and old-time friend of Nathaniel Hawthorne, has written out his personal reminiscences of the novelist.

JAMES PARTON was the most successful radical thinker in literature in this country. He was more a man of facts than a man of theories. He wrote a great deal on a wonderful range of subjects, and always entertainingly.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS has been appointed by the Massachusetts Historical society to write the memoir of Edmund Quincy, and H. M. Scudder the memoir of Henry W. Longfellow, which had previously been assigned to Mr. Lowell.

Why He Didn't Stay.

Once a Californian always a Californian. The old-timers who go away to foreign parts generally return. A San Franciscoan who has been supposed to be making cords of money in London got back recently to Kearney street and had to submit to the usual interrogations.

"Didn't like it on the other side, eh?"

"Oh, yes, liked it fine."

"Nice place to live?"

"Elegant, grand, magnificent! God's own country."

"I wonder why he didn't stop over there if it is so fine," remarked one of the crowd after the returned exile had left.

"He explained that very satisfactorily, I thought."

"How's that?"

"Why, he stated it was heaven and that's too high altogether for the average San Francisco rounder."—San Francisco Chronicle.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, APRIL 9, 1892.

Entered at the [illegible] as second class matter.

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[New York Press].

TARIFF PICTURES.

Our exports keep on growing under this "struggling" McKinley tariff. In the first two months of 1891 they amounted to $167,506,308.

In the first two months of 1892 they rose to $187,777,433.

RATHER LATE.

The Miners' Union at Candelaria, Nev., after refusing the reasonable offer of the English company working the Candelaria mines, to reduce wages until silver advanced, when the Company would pay an increase of wages, and compelling the Company to close down and throw a large number of men out of employment at the opening of the Winter season, has now agreed to allow its members to work for $3 a day.—Had they done so last Fall the camp would have been prosperous all Winter, and its miners would have had constant employment, but they stubbornly refused all efforts at compromise and consequently most of the miners have had to seek work elsewhere, and families have had to put up with short commons. The camp is quite dead, financially, and likely to remain so for sometime, as the Englishmen will not start up work again until silver advances.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

Congressman Dingley, of Maine, proposes to put a stop to the sub letting of mail contracts. He will popularize himself if he does, and more so if he stops the practice. The Government pays enough to the original contractors to carry the mails in every section of the country in good shape and to the entire satisfaction of the people, but these shysters sub let at rates that will not allow of first-class carriage, and the public have to suffer. Contracts should be let only to citizens of the district through which the mails are carried, so the people could hold them responsible for a good and efficient service, and such contractors would have some home pride in doing their duty. As it is, nearly all the contracts in California are held by men in the East, many of them in Washington, where they seem to have a "pull" with every Postal Department.

BOSH.

Senator Stewart has introduced a bill to establish a military post at Reno, and the proposition is being opposed, it is said, by the Virginia City Miners' Union on the ground that it is a menace to the miners, who seem to be laboring under the impression that the mine owners will reduce wages, and in case of resistance or trouble by the miners, will have the troops to back them. This is all bosh. One purpose of the bill is to have the Government disburse some of the "surplus" in Nevada, and the other to have troops handy in case there should be any trouble with the Indians.

Here is a chance for a smart Mono youngster of either sex, to visit the World's Fair next year. The San Francisco Examiner offers to send twenty California Grammar scholars to the great Exposition at Chicago. Every grammar class in the State may select its best scholar, and the whole batch will be examined and the best will be examined before the State Superintendent, and the best twenty pupils will have a free ride to Chicago, stop at a good hotel, see all the sights, and have a general good time, all at the expense of the Examiner, which paper will send competent gaurdians with the pupils to attend to their wants.

The Democratic papers throughout the country give much attention to the third party movement, and in Republican States they are encouraging the movement to the extent of their ability, in hopes of dividing the electoral vote in November, so that the election can be thrown into the House. This is an old dodge of the Democracy to divide the Republicans, as they know the Democrats always vote the regular ticket. Republicans should steer clear of such alliances and stand by the party of progress, protection and good government.

Contrary to Democratic expectation and hope the Supreme Court has pronounced the McKinley bill constitutional. Equally to Democratic disappointment and dismay the people will pronounce it a well devised plan to broaden and strengthen the system of protection to home industry.

A week ago yesterday, John W. Gorman, a museum freak died in the St. Louis Hospital. About a pint of nails, screws, and broken glass were taken from him.

On Monday evening, Miss Mary Musgrove, an estimable young lady of Carson, committed suicide by taking a dose of laudanum.

Forty-two cases of measles were recently brought to New York by vessels from Germany and Italy.

WHAT CLAIMS?

A story is going the rounds of the press, that M. H. De Young, he who said that Benjamin Harrison could not be elected President of the United States if the Chicago Convention, of which he was a member, should give him the nomination, has gone to Washington to interview Senator Stanford to have him step down and out from a candidacy for a re-election next Winter to succeed himself—if California elects a Republican Legislature, and throw his influence for him, on the strength that Felton had agreed to such a bargain when he was elected by the last Legislature—We do not believe Senator Felton made any such promise. We would ask: What claims has M. H. De Young on the Republican Party, that he should be elected to represent this State in the United States Senate? That he is the proprietor of a prominent San Francisco paper does not give him the claim. There are many abler men than he who are running influential Republican papers in California, men who have been steadfast Republicans, which he has not been. He did much to foster Kearneyism in this State—in fact his paper assisted in boosting the Kearney crowd into office, and defeated the Republicans. He did yeoman service to the Democracy in electing Irwin Governor, with a strong Democratic Legislature, which elected James T. Farley, a Democrat, to the Senate in place of A. A. Sargent, the best Representative California had had in Congress. During that memorable campaign his paper was daily filled with lies about every Republican candidate in this State who was supposed to be friendly to Aaron A. Sargent, and that in furtherance of a personal spite against Sargent, and not on account of principle, of which its proprietors had very little in those days. The Republican party of California has too many brainy men; men of principle; of strong intellect, to select from for a candidate for United States Senator, to take up De Young.—Senator Felton is doing well, and enjoys the respect esteem and confidence of the best men of all parties in this State, and he should be unanimously elected to succeed himself, if we have a Republican Legislature. But if it is known that any of the candidates for the Legislature next Fall are favorable to De Young, there may be enough of them defeated to insure the success of a Senator of the Democratic persuasion. Very often politicians have to take some of the same kind of medicine they have dosed out to others.

There is no more intensely American and native element of the population than the farming element. When they go into the market they would prefer to buy an article of American production simply because it is American. They are untainted with the foppish folly of some of the dwellers in cities that makes even an article of home production sell better with a foreign trade mark on it. They are imbued with a patriotic pride of country that leads them to prefer the home-made article. Herein lies the strength of the protective policy with the farmers.

Congressman Bowers amendment, that the Indian reservation shall be placed in charge of the military, has passed the Senate.

On Tuesday the House passed the Chinese Exclusion Act by a vote of 179 to 43.

LEGAL.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Mono, State of California,

S. B. BURKHAM, I. N. BECK, JOHN T. HAYES and AUGUST CORDES, Plaintiffs vs.	THE MOCKING BIRD MILL AND MINING COMPANY, A CORPORATION, Defendant.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF Execution, on a Judgment of Sale and Decree of Foreclosure, issued out of the Superior Court, in and for the said County of Mono, State of California, on the 22d of March, A. D. 1892, in the above entitled action, wherein S. B. Burkham and I. N. Beck, two of the above named Plaintiffs, obtained a judgment against The Mocking Bird Mill and Mining Company, the said Defendant, on the 18th day of October, 1890, for the sum of One thousand, Eighty six 60 100 ($1,086 60) Dollars, together with the further sum of $20 75 costs, which said judgment and decree was, on the said last named date, recorded in Judgment Book "B" of said Court, Page 274, which judgment was duly assigned to one A. F. Bryant on January 13th, 1892, and said assignment recorded in records of said county in Book "A" Miscellaneous Records, Page 205, wherein I, the Sheriff of said county, am commanded to sell the following described real estate, or so much thereof, as may be necessary, to pay said judgment, together with costs, and all accruing costs, to wit:

That certain lot, piece of land, and ground, being a certain mining claim, lead, or lode, bearing gold and other precious metals, situate, lying and being in Homer Mining District, Mono county, California, commonly known as and called the Mocking Bird mine, and being 1500 feet in length and 600 feet in width. The west end line of said mine adjoins the east side line of the Gorilla mine, in said District, said Mocking Bird mine being more fully described as to metes and bounds as follows:

From the location monument at the apex of a high cliff running N. 89° E. 11.50 chs to a stake, for the point of commencement; thence S. 25° E. 4 34.5 chs; thence S. 8.° W. 10.48 chs.; thence N. 41° W. 4.84 chs.; thence S. 42° W. 9.00 chs.; thence S. 41° E. 4.84 chs.; thence S. 41° W. 4.84 chs.; thence S. 41° E. 4 84 chs.; thence S. 41° W. 2.86 chs.; thence N. 25° W. 9.00 chs.; thence N. 41° E. 11.5 chs.; thence N. 8.° E. 11.37 chs.; thence S. 25° E. 4 4.5 chs. to point of beginning.

The said Mocking Bird mine was located on the 28th day of May, 1880, by Frank Reynolds and Samuel Barnum, and a copy of the location notice being recorded in the County Records of said Mono county, on the 24th day of September, 1885,

Together with all and singular, the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining,

Public notice is hereby given that on

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1892,

at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, in front of the Court House in Bridgeport, Mono County, California, I will, in obedience to said writ of execution, order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell all the right, title interest and claim which the said defendant now has, of, in and to the said property, including all said defendants right, title, interest and claim of, in and to the said property standing in the Records of said county in the name of Isaac R. Wilbur, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said Plaintiffs judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand.

Dated Bridgeport, Cal., March 26, 1892.

M. J. CODY, Sheriff.

TOO TRUE.

The Sacramento Record Union, in referring to the ferment in San Francisco in regard to a new railroad to the East, truly says

"San Francisco has never contributed of its capital to the construction of railroads, the necessities in modern times of substantial interior and metropolitan development. It is of history that when the Central Pacific Railroad was constructed, a road that first brought San Francisco into close touch with interior and transmontane trade, that city subscribed but $20 to its capital stock. Had no more interest been shown in the construction of railway in this State than has been manifested by San Francisco never a mile of road would have been built in the State, except by extension of Eastern roads to the coast."

Truer words were never set in type, and to this day the same spirit predominates.

Praise from a Noble Foe.

The eminent Democratic statesman, ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has this to say about President Harrison's administration:

"Since Secretary of State James G. Blaine has so positively declined the preferred honor, I see no way for your party but to renominate President Harrison. And why not? Hasn't he given you a most eminently clean administration? Hasn't he had less political and administrative scandals than any administration for years?—He is a thoroughly clean man; a descendant of the purest of pure ancestry, and one in whom no one can find the least taint, whether personal, political, or official."

The lying pretense of the Democrats that the free listing of wool will greatly cheapen woolen clothing in this country ought to be promptly exposed and denounced.—The only countries that have woolens cheaper than the United States are those in which women shear the sheep, weave and dye the wool, and make it up. It is this cheap labor of women and girls, who get from $1 to $4, and $5 per week at the very highest, that makes goods exceptionally cheap abroad. The commoner articles are nearly as cheap here as abroad, but in order to bring all woolens to the European level it will be necessary to put wool on the free list, and degrade American labor and have the work done by women and girls instead of men.

An agreed case, to test the Constitutionality of the State law, to compel Chinese to register, has been started in San Francisco, and will be carried right along to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court has decided that a creditor getting judgment against an estate on a rejected claim is entitled to interest from the time the claim was rejected.

Pine Nut will come to the front now, as mining litigation has commenced.

Teachers' Examination

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal., March 19, 1892.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE County Board of Education of Mono County will be held on

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1892,

at Bridgeport.

Applicants for Teachers' Certificates or Diplomas will please file their intentions with the School Superintendent, and Secretary of the Board.

The following are the studies required for a Primary Grade Certificate:

Arithmetic,
Grammar,
Geography,
Composition,
United States History,
Orthography,
Defining,
Penmanship,
Reading,
Methods of Teaching,
School Law,
Industrial Drawing,
Physiology,
Entomology,
Civil Government,
Elementary Bookkeeping,
Vocal Music.

The additional branches required for Grammar Grade Certificates are as follows:

Philosophy,
Algebra.

CORNELIA RICHARDS,
Superintendent of Schools.

mh26 td

MINING NOTICES.

To Whom It May Concern.

I HEREBY NOTIFY YOU THAT I, THE UNdersigned, have relocated that certain Mining Claim known as the "Star Mine," situated in Patterson Mining District, Mono County, Cal., said mine being subject to relocation by failure to do the assessment work for the year ending 1891.

E. MORAN.

Sweetwater, Nev., March 26, 1892. ap2 1m

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE TO CO-OWNERS.

TO BENJAMIN HEALEY, THE ESTATE OF NATHAN A. ATKINSON, PHE. E. A. ATKINSON, ORESSA E. HEWSON, SARAH A. CARL, WIFE OF JOSEPH CARL; NATHAN ATKINSON HEWSON, THE ESTATE OF HENRY WILLIAMS, MARY WILLIAMS, AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

You and each of you are hereby notified that I, the undersigned, have expended One Hundred Dollars in labor and improvements upon the Mining Claim, known as the "STAR MINE," being situated and lying in Patterson Mining District, Mono County, State of California, and more fully described in the Location Notice recorded in Liber C, Folio 12, Mining Locations, Records of Mono County, California, in order to hold said premises, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required for holding the same for the year ending December 31st, 1891; as will appear by a Certificate of Proof of Labor, filed January 4th, 1892, in the office of the Recorder of said County. And if, within ninety days after this notice by publication, you or either of you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure, your, and each of your several interests in said claim will become the property of the subscriber, under said Section 2324.

Dated San Francisco, Cal., February 27th, 1892.

MARTIN JONES.

First publication, March 5, 1892. ma5 40d

When the United States Supreme Court got round to the matter it declared that there was nothing in the claim that the McKinley bill was unconstitutional. The people will soon be ready to pass judgment on other charges against that measure and will pronounce them equally lacking in truth or merit.

Ghost parties are the latest fad in Carson. Guests are met at the door by ghostly attendants and motioned up stairs, where they enter a room and are arrayed in ghostly habiliments until all have arrived, and at 10 o'clock all unmask and have a merry time.

The town elections in New York continue favorable to the Republicans, some towns electing Republicans for the first time in many years.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Quick Time and Cheap Fares To Eastern and European Cities,
VIA the Great Trans-continental all-rail Routes
—OF THE—

Southern Pacific Company.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Daily Express Trains make prompt connections with the several railway lines in the East,

AND AT

NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS

With the several Steamer Lines to

ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.
—AND—
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS
attached to Overland Express Trains

Tickets sold, Sleeping Car Berths secured and proper information given upon application at the Company's Offices, where passengers calling in person can secure choice of routes, etc.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

GELATT'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

On and after JULY 1st, 1891, will leave GENOA (On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)
MONDAYS and FRIDAYS,
Connecting at HOLBROOK'S, on above days, for
TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS for Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,
CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR
Genoa and Carson.

R. GELATT, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horsemen	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

ANTELOPE TOLL ROAD

RATES OF TOLL.

Horse and buggy	$ 75
Double team	1 00
Additional span	37½
Horseman	25
Loose stock	5

jy4-tf WILLIAM PENCE.

LEGAL.

Notice to Redeem.

UNDER SECTION 3785 OF THE POLITICAL CODE.

TO D. C. MCLEOD;

Please take notice that the following described property situated in the County of Mono, State of California, viz: Lot in town of Bodie, lot 20, Block 21, $100; improvements thereon, two buildings, $70. Lot in town of Cameron, S. E. corner of Main and Second streets, $10; improvements thereon, boarding house, $90; total $180; tax $1 68, 5 per cent. 25 cents; costs $1; total tax $5 91; was, on the 6th day of March, 1891, [illegible] Tax Collector, M. J. Cody, of said Mono County, sold for Delinquent Taxes to J. C. Murphey for the sum of Five and 91-100 dollars.

The amount due at the date hereof is Twenty-one and 86-100 dollars, and the right to redeem said property from said sale will expire on the 13th day of April, 1892, and the undersigned purchaser will as soon as the right of redemption expires apply for a deed of said property.

Witness my hand this 8th day of March, 1892.

ap12-1m J. C. MURPHEY.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
First-Class In Its Appointments.

Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my30-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street.
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS. Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean. Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS' HOTEL.
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my22-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL.
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 3-tf

PALACE SALOON.
(Brick Building)
MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.

n7-tf THOMAS FALES.

BRIDGEPORT SALOON.
CORNER OF COURT HOUSE BLOCK AND MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This SALOON has been refitted, and is stocked with he BEST of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS:

And will be conducted first-class.

ja2-tf B. L. SIMMONS, Proprietor

PIONEER SALOON.
GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT.

Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

ja2-tf E. M. RICHARDSON.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. M. EDDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California.
Land, Mining, and Water Rights, a specialty.
OFFICE—Court House.

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

FRANK P. WILLARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
Water Rights, Land and Mining Litigation a specialty. 47-tm

W. O. PARKER, Bridgeport, Cal. F. W. BENNETT, Stockton, Cal.
BENNETT & PARKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. jan23-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. jel6

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,
BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,
BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
HORSE AND OX SHOEING.
AND GENERAL JOBBING

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale, Soda Water
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

W. A. R. LOOSE,
ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.
BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

HOMER E OSBORN,
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
310 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

EVERYBODY
READS THE
CHRONICLE-UNION—$3 PER YEAR.

THE LEADING PAPER
OF
MONO COUNTY.
ADVERTISE
IN THE
CHRONICLE-UNION.
A GOOD PAPER TO ADVERTISE IN.

BEST
JOB PRINTING
AT
THIS OFFICE.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, APRIL 9, 1892.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Judge J. C. Murphey went to San Francisco on Monday to have his injured eye treated. He went by Gelatt's Carson stage.

W. H. Metson, of Reddy, Campbell & Metson, of San Francisco, arrived on Gelatt's stage on Tuesday, as attorney for the defendant in the Broder—Conklin case, now before the Superior Court.

Mrs. Minnie Hampton came down from Fales' Hot Springs on Tuesday evening to attend the ball and visit friends a few days.

D. E. Jones, Superintendent of the Jordon mines, was here on Tuesday.

Supervisor Pitts, of Antelope, came up from the Valley on Sunday to attend the meeting of the Board.

Supervisors Calnan, of Benton, and Stewart, of the Bodie District, attended the regular meeting of the Board this week.

On account of pressing business in Bodie, Supervisor Morgan was not able to attend the meeting of the Board.

Ed. Wedertz, wife and child, came in from the ranch on Tuesday evening.

W. H. Metson returned to San Francisco yesterday by way of Gelatt's Carson Stage.

Miss Debbie McAlpin and J. McAlpin, E. Hecter, N. Miller, and P. Van Loan, all of Bodie, and Postmaster Mattley, of Mono Lake, attended the masquerade.

E. Doud and Mr. McKillip, of Sweetwater, attended the masquerade.

THE MASQUERADE.

The Masquerade ball at Bryant's Hall on on Thursday evening was one of the best, in richness of costumes if not in attendance, that we have had in many years. Coming so late in the week we have no room or time for comments. The ladies exhibited great taste in their selections of costumes and general make up; the men looked well; the music by Prof. Heath, C L. Hayes and Grant Patterson was excellent, and a jovial time was had until midnight, when a revivifying supper at the Allen House enabled the participants to renew the pleasures of the dance till 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Altogether it was a successful entertainment. The following is a list of those in costume as far as could be obtained:

LADIES.

Miss Annie Bryant, Night.
Gracie Stewart, Twilight.
Lillie Kirkwood, California.
Winnie Patterson, Nevada.
Ella Donnel, Princess Ventura.
Addie Donnel, Silver Queen.
Debbie McAlpin, Fancy dress.
Ella Hughes, and Mrs. M. J. Cody, Chloe and Dinah, Cotton Pickers.
Gertrude Towle, Gipsy Queen.
Pearl Sinpamon, Japanese Lady.
Lottie Towle, Evening Star.
May Huntoon was a Yachting Girl.
Ella and Madie Cody were out, as George and Martha Washington.
Mrs. W. P. Brandon and Lulu Brandon were Twin Sisters.
Mrs. L. Donnel, Columbia.
Mrs. James Sinnamon, Turkish Lady
Mrs. A. P. Allen, Satanella.
Mrs. C. E. Wedertz, Kate Greenaway.
Mrs. C. M. Stewart and Miss Maud Stewart were Sailor Girls.

GENTLEMEN.

Wash. P. Brandon was a Nondescript.
Wesley Stewart, a Darkey Dude.
Ed. Whittemore, a Vampire.
Supervisor W. Stewart, Domino.
Frank Wedertz, a Sportsman.
Wm. Osborn, Bridgeport Dude.
Ammie Bryant, a Page.
C. E. Wedertz, Sailor.
Davie Hays and Frank Waltze. Italian Sheepherders.
James Kirkwood, a wild and woolly West Cow Boy.
Postmaster John Mattley, of Mono Lake, Uncle Sam.
N. S. Miller, Domino.
E. N. Hector, Fancy Dress.
J. McAlpin, Swallow Tail.
George Hughes and John Hearne, King and Queen of Hearts.
F. Fredericks, Domino.
F. Waltz, Indian Chief.
Jos. and Ed. Hampton, were Sioux Indians.
Fred Crowell, a Squaw.
Emery Kirkwood, Indian Chief.
Ralph Patterson, Fancy Dress.
Jesse Summers, Domino.
Frank Hughes, Dude.
Baxter Barnes, Dude.
Willie Hughes as Judge Leavitt.
Ed. Gurney, "Half and Half."
Dr. Alonzo Hudgens was Mose from Louisana.
Al Taylor was Aunt Dinah.
Mr. McKillip, Fancy Domino.
Fred Koch, School Boy.
Arthur Walters, Domino.

PAY YOUR TAXES.—Time for State and County Taxes to become delinquent is drawing near. The last installment is due and must be paid on or before the last Monday in this month, or extra costs will be added.

CASH.—According to the financial statements filed on the 1st., the following mining companies had cash on hand:

Bodie	$ 8,289 65
Bulwer	27 962 68
Mono	2,700 65
Standard	38 144 99
Syndicate	1,807 26

A stiff breeze to-day.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Virden, J.

APRIL 4.

The Calendar for the April term, was called as follows.

L. Jacobs v. The Mono Lake Hydraulic Mining Company—by consent of counsel, continued, to be taken up on motion or by consent of counsel.

Cly Hing et al. v. Wm. Corbett et al.—passed, to be taken up by consent or on motion.

J. B. McCoy v. Theresa Sammonn, administrator of the estate of Louis Sammonn, deceased—passed, to be taken up on motion or by consent.

Jesus Coronado v. Alex. McKeever—demurrer to amended complaint set for argument at 10 o'clock A. M., April 25th 1892.

Hays v. Allen,—passed, to be taken up on motion or by consent of counsel.

E. Hubbard v. A. A. Travis, Administrator of the Estate of Bridget Hubbard, deceased.

Broder et al. v. Conklin et al— no order was made, as the hearing of the several motions pending in that action had been continued—previously, to April 6th.

Estate of Ah Quong Tia, deceased, ordered that D. M. Walters, the administrator of said estate, pay the taxes due on said estate for the year 1891.

Estates of W. H. Stanton, deceased; Wm. Robson, deceased; and Jacob Weaver, deceased, in each, the same order.

APRIL 5.

Estate and guardianship of W. H. Kienbortz, et al, minors. Appointment and letters of guardianship of the persons and estate of said minors of Ellen Kienbortz, issued by the Superior Court of Fresno county, filed, upon which filing it is ordered that the bondsmen of said guardian in this Court be exonerated and discharged, and that the monies in hands of County Treasurer of this county belonging to the estates of said minors be transferred to said Superior Court of Fresno county, to be invested in real estate for the benefit of said minors.

APRIL 6.

Broder et al v. Conklin et al. Motion for a new trial objected to by counsel for plaintiff on the ground that the motion was made prematurely, that is, before the entry of final judgment. Argued and taken under advisement until 10 o'clock A. M., April 7th.

APRIL 7.

Broder et al v. Conklin et al The Court now sustains the objection and denies the motion for a new trial, upon the ground that the motion was made prematurely.

Defendant then moves to vacate and set aside the judgment entered in said action on the 5th day of January, 1891, upon the grounds, that it was an order made by a Judge after the expiration of his term of office, and was therefore void Court hears and admits evidence introduced by defendant in support of motion The motion is argued by respective counsel, and taken under advisement. Defendant then moves the Court to strike out the several cost bills in said action, which motions were taken under advisement, pending the decision of the motion to vacate and strike out the judgment, as that motion would be, virtually, decisive of the other two. Plaintiff then moves for the appointment of a Receiver in said action, and the respective counsel, after the introduction of evidence on the part of plaintiff and defendant, and arguments, stipulated that plaintiff shall have 15 days in which to file a brief, the defendant 15 days to file his brief in reply, and the plaintiff 15 days more in which to file his reply to the defendant's brief on said motion.

The plaintiff then moves to set the case for trial, the hearing of which motion is continued until April 18th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SCALPS BURNED.—On Tuesday afternoon the Board of Supervisors counted the coyote scalps filed in the County Clerk's office for the State bounty, and then formed in solemn procession and headed by County Clerk Murphey marched to the rear of the Court House, and selecting a spot near the County wood pile, an extensive pile of chips was scraped together and the entire lot of scalps, and the bags in which they had been filed, were officially cremated according to the statutes of the great State of California, thereby making it obligatory for the State to pay to citizens of Mono county the sum of $1,495 for 299 scalps of the deceased coyotes. This is a nice little sum to be scattered among our people in these dull times.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The 13th annual meeting of the Bulwer Con. will be held in San Francisco on Wednesday next, the 13th, for the election of officers.

COUNTY MONEY.—On Monday the money in the County Treasury was counted by the proper officers, who found therein the proper amount—$19,911 68.

ROADMASTERS.—The Board of Supervisors has appointed T. Silvester Roadmaster of Homer District, and F. Friedel for the Clinton District.

The Supervisors adjourned this morning Proceedings will be given next week.

The Bering Sea trouble has been amicably arranged, and everything is lovely.—Salisbury backed down and agreed to Uncle Sam's propositions. Those who joined our Bridgeport regiment are hereby honorably discharged, and as the first of April has passed they can kill time by going fishing.

OFFICIAL BAKING POWDER TESTS.

The Health Officer of Los Angeles Examines and Reports the Best.

Los Angeles Times.

Health Officer Dr. McGowan, of Los Angeles, has made during the last few weeks a thorough study of the baking powders sold in this section of California.

There are so many baking powders in the market, the use of which is certain detriment to the health of the consumer, that this action of Dr. McGowan in giving the public reliable and authoritative information as to the brands that are both economical and wholesome, is most timely and valuable. A portion of his report is as follows:

"OFFICE OF THE HEALTH OFFICER,
"LOS ANGELES, CAL., MAY 22, 1891.

"From analysis made by Prof. Rising, professor of chemistry of the University of California, Prof. Wenzell, professor of chemistry California College of Pharmacy, and from further searching analysis made by Professors, Thomas Rice & Son, of San Francisco, Prof. Hanks and others, and analysis which I personally have had made, it is clearly demonstrated and proven that the Royal Baking Powder is pure and wholesome, and that it stands as far as strength and purity are concerned, at the head of the baking powders of the United States.

"The Royal is composed of absolutely pure, harmless and wholesome ingredients of the highest grade and character.

"GRANVILLE McGOWAN, M. D.,
"Health Officer of the City of Los Angeles, Cal."

How to Kill Dodder.

Dodder is a parasite plant which infests alfalfa fields, much to the detriment of the grass and the unprofitable farming of the same. Agricultural Bulletin No. 14, issued from the Reno Experiment Station, says:—As the dodder is apt to spread rapidly when once established in a field, some effective remedy alone can prevent this, and at the same time eradicate the pest. Probably the most effective remedy, and one easily suggested, is that of burning the infested area. If this is done in late Autumn the best results will doubtless follow, as at this time the seeds of the dodder have but recently reached maturity, and are either still in the seed capsuls or simply resting on the surface of the ground. In either case a quick, hot fire, burning close to the ground, will suffice; and, if such, will probably do no injury to future crops of alfalfa from the same roots. The standing alfalfa mowed and allowed to dry for a day or two probably would furnish sufficient heat, and this, too, at the right place.—Virginia Enterprise.

It is proposed to have the Governors of the several States declare October 12 a holiday this year a legal holiday to celebrate the opening of the World's Fair at Chicago.—That is right and proper. The American people do not have holidays enough to make them healthy. All work and no play truly makes Jack a dull boy. Every city, town and hamlet in the country should have a grand jubilee of its own in honor of the discovery of this great and glorious country.

Lady Waterlow, a California girl who married into the English nobility and has taken her place among the most gracious and beloved of English country ladies, is the subject of a letter from London in the Argonaut of April 11th. It tells all about her town and country residences and her villa at the Riviera, her charities and those in which her husband is concerned, and much else that is especially interesting just now as an example of an international match which has turned out most happily.

The Steamer Missouri arrived at Libau, Russia, on Sunday last, loaded with the provisions sent from Philadelphia to the famine-stricken Russians. The Government of Russia immediately placed its railroads at the disposal of the American Commissioner to distribute it throughout the poor districts.

"TOILETTES."—The April, or Spring, number of this fashion magazine is a superior one, containing a colored supplement, and an extra quantity of new fashion plated. Send $1 50 to the Toilettes Pub. Co., 126 West 23d street, New York, or leave your subscription at this office.

The doings of the Anarchists in Europe should admonish Americans to keep away from Europe, and send them on a tour of their own country, with a grand wind-up in California.

The Mexican Government has closed a contract for the completion of the ship railway over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec—Eads' ship railway.

The Placerville Republican claims that the explosion of the California powder works at Pinole station was felt and heard at Placerville.

Safety in the Midst of Danger.

This would seem a contradiction—is so, in fact, to the eye. But experience has proved its possibility. Take the case of the individual who dwells in a malarious region. A robust constitution is no certain defence against the dreaded chills. What is? Recorded testimony, covering a period little short of half a century, proves that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is precisely this. This continent does not limit the field where the medicine has proved its efficacy. In South America, the Isthmus of Panama, Mexico, everywhere in fact where miasma-born disease takes on its most obstinate and formidable types, the Bitters is a recognized specific in illimitable demand, and prescribed by physicians of repute. Potent, too, it is in disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, and against that destroyer, la grippe. It improves appetite and sleep neutralizes rheumatism and kidney complaints.

The Editor's Little Joke.

Texas Siftings

A young man at the risk of his life saved a beautiful girl from drowning. Her grateful father seized the rescuer of his daughter by the hand, and in a voice trembling with emotion, said: "Noble youth, to you I am indebted for everything that makes life dear to me. Which reward will you take—$200,000 or the hand of my daughter?" "I'll take the daughter," replied the heroic rescuer, thinking thereby to get both the girl and the money. "You have well chosen," replied the grateful father.—"I could not have given you the $200,000 just yet, anyhow, as I have not laid up that amount, being only a poor editor, but my daughter is yours for life. Take her and be happy. God bless you my children."

The whole States of Sonoma and Chihuahua are excited over the unexplained power which Teresa Urrea seems to possess. Saint Teresa, as she is called, is 17 years of age, has a strikingly beautiful face and straight black hair. She cures by the simple laying on of her hands. Three cases of leprosy and seven of small pox are among those which the strange woman claims to have cured. She will accept no money or gift of any kind in payment for her ser

Two big fires in New Orleans on Sunday last destroyed $4,000,000 of property.

An epidemic of glanders has broken out among the horses in San Francisco, and a large number have been shot.

The new Reno reduction works have been started up.

NEW TO-DAY.

To the HON. W. H. VIRDEN, Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California.

B. T. BROWN, ex-Public Administrator of said County, in compliance with the following Order, respectfully make the accompanying Report:

ORDER.

* * * * * * *

EX-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT.

NAMES OF DECEDENTS.

Martin King—Date of Issurance of Letters, Nov. 19th, 1885.
D. W. Wording—July 19, 1886.
Ole Anderson—Dec. 21, 1886.
Edward Gahan—Jan. 24, 1887.
George N. Whitman—June 7, 1887.
John H. McFarlen—Nov. 3, 1887.
John W. Powell—Nov. 3, 1887.
Harlen P. Noyes—Feb. 13, 1888.

APPRAISED VALUE OF ESTATE.

Martin King	$1,595 42
D. W. Wording	200 00
Ole Anderson	178 00
Edward Gahan	1,030 00
George N. Whitman	not appraised
John H. McFarlen	50 00
John W. Powell	100 00
Harlen P. Noyes	1,014 50

MONEY WHICH HAS COME INTO ADMINISTRATOR'S HANDS.

Martin King	$1,595 42
D. W. Wording	175 00
Ole Anderson	208 50
Edward Gahan	942 32
George N. Whitman	142 25
John H. McFarlen	75 00
John W. Powell	75 00
Harlen P. Noyes	833 50

FUNERAL EXPENSES AND EXPENSES OF LAST ILLNESS PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR.

Ole Anderson	$132 75
Edward Gahan	139 14
Harlen P. Noyes	179 25

DEBTS AND FAMILY ALLOWANCE PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR.

Ole Anderson	$ 62 50
Edward Gahan	438 28
George N. Whitman	30 75
Harlen P. Noyes	353 46

FEES AND EXPENSES PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR.

Martin King	$188 17
D. W. Wording	126 75
Ole Anderson	133 28
Edward Gahan	364 29
George N. Whitman	111 50
John H. McFarlen	75 00
John W. Powell	75 00
Harlen P. Noyes	301 99

LODGED IN COUNTY TREASURY BY ADMINISTRATOR.

D. W. Wording	27 10

BALANCE CASH IN HANDS OF ADMINISTRATOR.

None.

PROPERTY, EXCLUSIVE OF MONEY IN HANDS OF ADMINISTRATOR.

None.

DISTRIBUTED TO NEXT OF KIN, ETC.

Martin King—Balance $1,407 25 paid to Wm. F. Stafford, Attorney for mother of decedent. Final discharge September 17th, 1891.

D. W. Wording—One hundred dollars of the amount received is in a note, secured, on which there is a credit of $34.

Ole Anderson—Final discharge December 4th, 1888.

Edward Gahan—Final discharge March 31st, 1888.

George N. Whitman—Final discharge December 4th, 1888.

John H. McFarlen—Final discharge December 4th, 1888.

John W. Powell—Final discharge December 4th, 1888.

Harlen P. Noyes—Final Account approved September 28th, 1891, and Order Distributing Estate made on same day, and the amounts ordered paid, have been paid by me.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF MONO, } ss

B. T. Brown, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the ex-Public Administrator of said County: that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct return of all Estates of Decedents which came into his hands as Public Administrator of said County during his Term of office.

B. T. BROWN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March, 1892.

J. D. MURPHEY,
Clerk.
By A. P. SAYRE, Deputy,

Indorsed:
In Superior Court, Mono County, California.
Report of ex Public Administrator.
Filed March 17, 1892.

J. D. MURPHEY,
Clerk.

mh26-6w

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IS THE

PIONEER JOURNAL

OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE

SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS,

IN CALIFORNIA.

SKINNING SEALS.

The Cruel Manner in Which the Operation Is Performed.

Description of a Scene Which Is Duplicated Many Times in a Year—Something for Soft-Hearted Young Ladies to Ponder Over.

Several years ago there was a cry raised all over the land against the cruelty of skinning birds alive to make feather ornaments for hats.

It is not generally known that atrocities fully as cruel are committed by the fur seal hunters who provide the peltries from which seal-skin cloaks are made to envelop the fair forms and the tender hearts of American wives and daughters.

E. H. Wells thus describes an incident which he witnessed last spring while crossing the North Pacific from Kadiak island to Sitka, Alaska, in a sealing schooner.

"We were drifting slowly eastward one warm April evening, the light breaths of air which fanned the sails causing scarcely a ripple on the surface of the ocean. Fur seals were lying asleep on every side of us, their motionless, dark bodies half out of water, appearing like pieces of drift wood. It was the time of the annual seal migration to the Prybiloff islands, the animals coming northward from the vast expanse of southern waters.

"The captain and his alert crew were provided with heavy rifles and shotguns for killing seals, and it was not long before I had an opportunity to witness the operation of taking seals in the Pacific—a method totally different from that employed on the shores of the Prybiloffs, in Behring sea.

"Standing with an Aleut native in the bow of our little vessel, I spotted a seal asleep several hundred yards ahead. It seemed probable that we would run over the creature if nothing occurred to disturb its slumber.

"I hastened back to the cabin, and picking up a heavy four-bore shotgun loaded with buckshot returned to the bow intent on getting that seal. Then noticing the Aleut hunter still standing there, I concluded that he could doubtless do better shooting than I could on the deceptive ocean, and I turned the weapon over to him with the advice to shoot that seal.

"As he slowly poised the ponderous weapon containing unknown quantities of volcanic energy I stepped briskly behind to be out of range of possibilities. My experience with pot-metal Indian guns had been sufficient to make me skeptical as to their cohesiveness.

"The Aleut pulled the trigger and a mighty boom rolled out over the sea, while the shot went whistling over its surface, and with a dull 'plunk' entered the body of the sleeping seal.

"There was a wild thrashing of the waters.

"'We've hit a seal,' exclaimed somebody, and there was a rush for the lifeboat towing astern of the schooner. The seal must be reached quickly before it sank. Several men jumped into the boat, seized the oars and paddled desperately away for the seal, which still lay floundering on the water, not a hundred yards from the vessel's bow.

"They reached it in time and an Aleut, by dexterous manipulation born of long experience, flooped the slippery animal into the boat.

"A few moments later we all gathered round the gasping creature as it lay upon the deck, while one of the hunters, an experienced hand at skinning seals, bared his long, sharp knife and prepared to remove the pelt.

"He made several cuts about the flippers, when I interfered. The seal was breathing hoarsely, its chest rising and falling spasmodically. 'Kill that beast,' I exclaimed, 'before you skin it!'

"He obeyed, or attempted to, by cutting a long gash across the creature's throat.

"Blood flowed forth in torrents and covered the deck. The struggling ceased and I thought that death had ensued. The hunter proceeded with his skinning operations and the pelt was about one-third removed when I was horrified by another loud gasp from the seal and a renewal of the heavings of the chest. Evidently it was not dead and was undergoing torture!

"'Kill it!' I cried, and the man with one long, slashing cut ripped the animal open and partially disembowled it. Then, with dexterous movements of the knife, he rapidly continued to remove the pelt and had almost separated it from the body when another noise came from the seal. Its mouth opened and it breathed hoarsely once more.

"I could scarcely believe my eyes! There lay a creature alive, yet skinned, disemboweled and its blood lying in pools on the deck.

"'Cut its heart out!' I ejaculated, unable longer to bear the sight of the apparent suffering.

"The hunter reached his hand inside of the carcass and plucked forth the heart. It was warm and throbbed regularly. Cut loose from the body and held out in the hand it continued to pulsate, the valves opening and closing for fully three minutes with unfailing regularity. It was a grewsome sight.

"But the seal was now dead. He no longer breathed nor moved. A feeling of relief swept over me.

"'Do they usually die that hard?' I demanded.

"'Oh, yes,' replied the hunter, coolly 'They always act that way when we skin them.'

"Thousands of seals are taken every year by schooners in the northern Pacific and Behring sea and are skinned alive by their heartless captors, who will not take the trouble to kill them. The creature dies harder than almost any other animal, and, as it is warm-blooded and sensitive, no doubt undergoes a torture equal to any that could possibly be inflicted. There is no semblance to unconscious muscular activity in its case, as in the turtle.

"The pelt of that fur seal whose capture I witnessed has by this time been dyed, and probably now adorns the shoulders of some fair girl or matron who would shrink from inflicting pain even upon a mouse."

THE BRAVE JACK TAR.

Risking His Life to Bury the Corpse of an Enemy.

After the repulse of one of the furious assaults at Acre, says a writer in Good Words, the dead body of a French officer was left lying in a prominent position between the walls and the besiegers' trenches. The body lay there for a day or two and attracted much attention. It was spoken about on board the Tigre, which lay off Acre, and the matter made an impression difficult to account for on the simple superstitious mind of Kelly. Only the very smartest men had been sent ashore to assist in the defense, and Kelly was not among these. But one day he begged for and obtained leave to go on shore. As soon as he entered the town he procured a shovel, a pickax, and a coil of rope, walked straight to the ramparts, and, declining all offers of assistance, lowered himself from an embrasure. As Kelly set foot upon the ground, and, shouldering his tools, walked deliberately toward the dead body a dozen French muskets were pointed at him. One of the enemy's commanders, however, divining the sailor's intentions, ordered his men to shoulder arms. In an instant both sides, as if by some common impulse, ceased firing, and Kelly, the object of breathless attention from friend and foe, stopped beside the Frenchman's corpse. He then coolly and calmly dug a grave, put the officer into it, covered him up, and taking from his pocket a small piece of board and a bit of chalk wrote on the board: "Here you lie, old Crop," and put at the head of the grave this rough and ready memorial. "Old Crop" was no doubt honest Kelly's rendering of "Crapaud," the French for a frog, and a nickname with the sailors for all "mounseers." This pious duty done, he shouldered his implements again, walked back as deliberately as he had come, and disappeared within the embrasure. The firing recommenced and men thirsted once more for another's blood. Sir Sidney Smith, the very man to delight in such an adventure, sent for Kelly and questioned him about it. The simple-hearted tar could only wonder that others could find anything to wonder at in his exploit. "You were alone, were you not?" said Sir Sidney. "No, I was not alone," answered Kelly. "I was told you were," protested the commodore. "No, I wasn't alone," was the reply; "God was with me."

TOO MUCH RED TAPE.

Why Men Dislike to Purchase Goods at Big Dry-Goods Stores.

If ever a man so far forgets himself as to make a purchase in a great dry-goods store he makes a resolution on the spot which ever leads him to patronize little stores where he pays twice as much for an article but has it handed to him straight over the counter when he has bought it and is able to go directly out with it.

Here is a little sample experience in a big dry-goods store, says the Boston Transcript. Yesterday a man, having lost a button off his coat, went into a store which lay on his way to buy another button to replace it. A sylph-like young lady of seventeen summers waited on him, somewhat absent-mindedly, but produced presently the right button. The price of it was five cents. The man took a nickel from his pocket and handed it to the young lady.

Think you that the transaction having thus been completed, the man could take the button which he had paid for, slip it into his waistcoat pocket and go his way? Certainly not. The young lady must first make a duplicate record of the transaction upon certain complicated blanks. One of these records, together with the button, goes to another young lady not far away, who does them up in a little parcel; but the other record, with the nickel, must make a long journey through a pneumatic tube or a "cash railway" to a distant cashier's desk, and the parcel-maker may not on peril of her life deliver the button to the purchaser until the cashier has duly inspected the nickel and sent back through the same interminable pneumatic tube a stamped record showing that the nickel has been received.

Now yesterday, in the case under consideration, this interesting flum-a-diddle occupied exactly ten minutes by the watch, during all of which time the man, who had paid exactly the right change for his button, writhed vainly on his stool. All this, of course, was for the supposed benefit of the house, and wholly at the loss of the customer, not less than twenty cents' worth of whose time was sacrificed to this beautiful system.

A HEROIC COUPLE.

The Wonderful Performance of a Sea Captain and His Wife.

News comes from Honolulu that shipping men in that port were recently surprised to see the brig G. H. Douglass, supposed to have been lost on a coral reef at Butaritari, sail into port with master and crew in the last stage of exhaustion from overwork and hunger.

Capt. Holland, the master at the time of the wreck, sold the vessel for five hundred dollars to E. D. Reid, master of the trading schooner Reid. He got the vessel off the reef, patched up the bottom and then started with her for Honolulu. His voyage was remarkable. He had to make it without chronometer or log, and with broken pumps. The vessel was leaking badly. Besides this, half of the provisions were lost, and for the last four days before reaching Honolulu Capt. Reid and his wife went without food. They did no manual labor and gave their share to the men working the pumps.

The voyage lasted thirty-two days. During this time the men were at the pumps day and night. The water rose six and a half inches an hour, and this increased at the latter end of the trip, when the men were weakest and could barely keep the vessel from becoming water-logged. Capt. Reid was nearly dead from hunger and exposure, but he brought the supposed wrecked vessel into port. The vessel was examined at Honolulu, and was pronounced only slightly injured.

A BEAR STORY.

Another Bear Assisted the Trapped Brute in Carrying Off the Trap.

Not long ago a cow died in the vicinity of the Guinn ranch, near the head of Goose creek, south of Wagon Wheel gap, says the San Juan (Col.) Prospector. It soon became apparent to William Guinn, owner of the ranch, that the carcass of the cow was being visited by a bear of very large dimensions, and, in company with Dell McClelland, Mr. Guinn decided to "sit up with" the bear and endeavor to get a shot at it by night. This was done, but owing to darkness the bear was not killed by shots fired.

As the next resort, a large bear trap, weighing about seventy-five pounds, was procured and set near the dead "critter," and the trappers went to bed laughing at the trick they had played on the bear. The trap was chained to a pole eighteen feet long and eight inches through at the large end.

In the morning an examination of the premises about the dead cow showed plainly that the bear and a cub had been there during the night. There was a large track, eighteen inches long and six or seven inches wide, and a small track, evidently made by a cub. The trap, however, was gone, and with it the eighteen-foot pole, and the disturbed condition of the ground showed conclusively that the bear had been caught in the trap. The trail, however, away from the scene, was only the trail of two bears—there was not a mark of dragging either trap or pole.

Mr. Guinn took up the trail, which he followed eight miles without coming upon the bears, trap or pole. At the camp of Tom Carey, seven miles away, that gentleman told how, in the night, he had been awakened by a sound as of something walking, with an occasional pause and heavy fall on the ground, as though something had been dropped. Having no gun Mr. Carey sat up in his tent the balance of the night and endeavored to keep warm by poking wood into a sheet-iron stove.

The trail was followed a mile or so further and then lost. In one place the bears had passed through a heavy quaking aspen thicket and had literally mowed a swath through the saplings, showing that the trap and pole were being taken along.

The natural inference is that the bear was caught in the trap and had picked up the same, with the pole, and started for the hills. The bear is an old offender in these parts, and Mr. Guinn hopes to find it yet.

Later.—A man just in from the head of the San Juan reports that he passed the bears on the Pargosa road, beyond Summitville, jogging contentedly along, each carrying one end of the pole, while the old bear was caught in the trap by the right front foot.

AN AMPHIBIOUS CANINE.

He Would Return Home by Swimming or Traveling on Land.

They were talking about the wonderful instinct of animals in general and of dogs in particular, when a man living on Sixth street said to a Free Press reporter;

"I s'pose some of you remember that bob-tailed brindle dog I used to own? I gave him away half a dozen times, but he always turned up again. I gave him to a man in Cheboygan some time ago, and he blindfolded him and took him up there on the cars and yet he come back within two weeks."

Three or four of the crowd expressed their surprise, and the Sixth street man was encouraged to continue.

"He came back from Chicago, Cincinnati and Buffalo, and I finally gave him to a man who was going to the Sandwich islands. I felt pretty sure I had seen the last of that dog, but in exactly three months from the day he left I found him on the front doorstep."

"Was he taken to the Sandwich islands?" asked one.

"He was, as I afterward found out."

"Good lands! man, you don't pretend to say he found his way back from there?"

"I certainly do."

"Do you know where those islands are?"

"I do."

"Do you know that your dog would have had to swim a distance of several thousand miles to reach the nearest land?"

"I do; and it's right here I want to say that, while that 'ere dog wasn't worth powder to blow him up as a traveler on dry land, he was the allfiredest animal to swim that ever stood on legs. That's just why I wanted to get rid of him—the infernal idiot always thought he was born for a fish instead of a dog, and I had to keep the cellar full of water for him to play in!"

Land Transformed by Ants.

A traveler in Central Australia has discovered that the surface of the country has been greatly changed by what may appear at first thought a ridiculous agency—the white ants. On plain and in thickets their nests are so numerous that it is difficult to drive among them. The clay with which the nests are built is, when cemented with resinous matter, as hard as brick, and when the nests fall to pieces they form clay flats, almost impervious to water and not easily cut up by traffic. The work of these creatures can be studied in all stages; first in the thickets, where they are commencing work; then in the more open country, where they have crowded out the timber; next on the plains, where half the hills will be found deserted; and lastly on the clay flats, where they have almost entirely disappeared and the scrub has begun to grow again. The nests are further remarkable for the large proportion of iron they contain.

Basilisks.

The basilisk was the most famous of the many fabulous monsters of mediæval folklore. According to the popular notion it was hatched by a toad from an egg laid by a cock of the common barnyard fowl. In the ancient picture-books it was usually represented as an eight-limbed serpent or dragon, sometimes with and sometimes without wings.

HITS AND MISSES.

"I'm glad to hear you playing some new pieces this year." "No; they're the same ones I played last year, only I've had my piano tuned."—Harvard Lampoon.

It is a great thing to be friendly and sympathetic, but a man needs to discriminate a little before he tries to be friendly with a strange dog.—Somerville Journal.

When a miner thinks he has struck a vein of silver and finds it is all a delusion he comes to the conclusion that things are not what they seem.—Rochester Post-Express.

"A young writer" writes to inquire how he may write best. Write but little, and steer clear of what you know nothing of. If this bars you out altogether you are lucky.—Fairhaven Herald.

A Brooklyn lady was much annoyed with "runaway rings." Determined to be sharp down upon the delinquents, she suddenly opened the door after a ring and catching the supposed offender by the collar administered in the dark a severe boxing of the ears. Alas! it was her own minister (a little man) who had called to pay a friendly visit.—Morning Star.

PROGRESS IN SCIENCE.

A Polish chemist has discovered that liquid oxygen is not colorless. In a layer of it thirty millimetres thick he finds it has a bright sky-blue color.

Electrician Nikola Tesla says that the time is not far distant when a vessel at sea will be able to telegraph to either shore without any direct connection.

A peculiar mineral has been found in Montana. When taken from the ground it has much the appearance of iron ore, but upon being exposed to the air it takes fire and consumes itself.

A new parasite has been discovered which infects paper money and is found nowhere else. It is invisible to the unassisted eye, does not attach itself to persons but multiplies at a rapid rate.

It now requires but thirteen pounds of water converted into steam with a pressure of 175 to 200 pounds in the boiler to secure one-horse power with a triple expansion engine. By the use of one-third more coal the pressure in the boiler and the horse-power can be doubled.—N. Y. Times.

WOMEN AND THEIR WORK.

The woman suffrage fair recently held in Boston cleared about $1,800.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton has been elected vice president of the Wimodaughsis club at Washington.

Gifts aggregating over $200,000 have been received by the trustees of the Cleveland college for women, for buildings and endowment, from Mrs. Eliza Clark, Mrs. Samuel Mather and J. Wade, Jr.

A number of women of Galicia have submitted a petition to the emperor of Austria, asking for the right to enter military service. They claim that they are more robust and more courageous than effeminate men.

Lady Burton, besides writing Sir Richard Burton's life, is preparing his "Catullus" and his "Pentamerone" for the press. She intends to produce all his unpublished works, the shorter ones in magazines, and his unfinished works as a miscellaneous collection.

LITERARY LITTLE-BITS.

Reginald de Koven is writing articles on music for a New York Sunday paper.

The Writers' club, of London, now has about 200 members. Mrs. Frances Hodgson-Burnett is one of its vice presidents.

There are said to be 18,000 newspaper women in London, who have twenty-two press clubs and authors' societies among them.

Alfred Wilson Barrett, the son of Wilson Barrett, the actor, is of a literary turn of mind and has gone into daily journalism in London.

Schiller liked to write on a desk which had rotting apples hid away in it, and a surrogate's jury might quite likely find him *non compos* nowadays on the score of that same strange taste. But Jules Verne's avowed preference for cider over wine must seem almost as strange to Frenchmen.

MILL AND FACTORY.

In Austria women are employed as hod carriers and are paid at the rate of 25 cents a day.

There is a fish hatchery in Michigan that has 51,000,000 white fish eggs in process of incubation.

New York is sending to Tacoma, Wash., for lumber to be used in the construction of a ferry boat.

A plant is to be erected in Philadelphia for the manufacture of cellulose, a material to be used for a lining for ships. Cellulose will absorb eight times its weight of water.

The advancement in shipbuilding is shown by the fact that the mean of twelve voyages made this past season between this port and Queenstown by the steamer Teutonic and Majestic, shows an average of five days twenty-one hours and five minutes between ports.

HOME-MADE CANDIES.

Honey Candy.—Take one pint of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of water, half a pint of strained honey. Boil until brittle. Pull when cool.

Walnut Drops.—One pound of walnut meats, half a pound of sugar, the white of one egg; cook all together, roll in balls, and set to cool on buttered plates.

Hickory-nut Drops.—Take two cupfuls of sugar, one egg, two tablespoonfuls of flour, a cupful of hickory-nut kernels, sliced fine; mix and drop on buttered tins.

Pop-corn Candy.—Boil one cupful of sugar with half a cupful of water and one teaspoonful of butter; cook until it threads and stir in two quarts of popcorn; mix well and make into balls.—Household Monthly.

CHRONICLE-UNION,

THE PIONEER

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